

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1861.

The postage on paper within the State, is 34 cts. per quarter, and of the State of Del. per quarter.

The general feeling which pervades all classes at Washington is that hostilities are inevitable at an early day. The forces concentrated at New York, something like three thousand in number, have been ordered South, and shipping provided for them. Of the different rumors as to their destination, it is difficult to speak; yet the shuffling and shambling in regard to Pickens and Sumter leave ground for the supposition that they may be intended for either or both of these forts, and the activity and watchfulness at Charleston, and the concentration of troops at Pickens, appear to add force to this view of the case. It would seem as though the Montgomery authorities have either received information of the intentions of the Administration at Washington, or divined them from a knowledge of the movements of troops, either made or ordered. There is evidently something in the wind. There is that peculiar feel in the atmosphere that precedes, and we might say, indicates a storm. There is that sensation that somehow leaves little doubt that something serious is at hand, and whether it be true, as reported, that General Beauregard yesterday informed Major Anderson that he must prepare to evacuate or be shelled within forty-eight hours, there can be no doubt that in Charleston the speedy commencement of hostilities is regarded as inevitable, and all have made up their minds to it. Among the other rumors, is one that the troops from New York, or a part of them, are intended for Texas, and are sent at the request of General Houston, who has been deposed from the Governorship; another one, that an attempt will be made to land forces near Charleston and take the batteries in the rear, while an armed flotilla attacks them from the harbor. Still another version is that a heavy force is to be concentrated at Key West and the Tortugas, to operate against Pensacola and the mouth of the Mississippi.

We must await developments, hoping for the best. In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Southern Rights meeting recently held in the Court House in this town, the following gentlemen have been appointed as the Executive Committee of the Southern Rights Association of the town of Wilmington:—

UPPER DISTRICT.
D. A. LAMONT,
T. H. CUMMINGS,
R. G. HARRIS,
W. H. HARRIS,
P. HARRISBERGER.

LOWER DISTRICT.
B. W. BREW,
T. H. CUMMINGS,
R. G. HARRIS,
W. H. HARRIS,
P. HARRISBERGER.

We fear that our fellow citizens in Raleigh are becoming slightly "ostreopulous" in the way of semi-occasional fuses there arising out of party matters. Every week or so there is something or other, which they do travel into really people will soon take the impression that Raleigh is hardly a safe place. On Wednesday last there was some fuss because a flag was put up on private property. Surely the feeble minority of secessionists cannot be held responsible—certainly the Register is right in saying that these things must operate against those calling themselves "Union" men, who have the decided preponderance in the City. We trust it will not be considered midlesome on our part if we deprecate the existing state of things, which from the position of Raleigh as the seat of Government, assumes proportions of importance beyond its merely local character.

JOHNSON'S NEW ILLUSTRATED FAMILY ATLAS, Published by Johnson & Brown, Richmond, Va. 1861. Mr. F. G. Lowe, who is agent for the above work, has called upon us with a specimen copy, and we have given it as full an examination as our limited time would admit. It appears to us to be truly a valuable work, and we can adopt the following remarks from the Richmond Enquirer, convinced that they will be substantially borne out by an examination of the work. The Enquirer says:—

We have just examined a sample copy of JOHNSON'S ILLUSTRATED STEEL-PLATE FAMILY ATLAS, a new work now being printed and published by Johnson & Brown of this city. Among the many superlatives of this work over any we have before examined, we notice the following:—

1st. It is on a larger scale, thus giving room for greater detail.

2d. The maps are engraved upon steel and very finely executed.

3d. The new surveys, explorations and divisions in our Territories; also, the new counties, towns, railroads, and other internal improvements in the older States are brought up to the present time, as well as the new discoveries and changes in the political divisions of the Eastern Continent.

4th. It gives a valuable treatise on Physical Geography.

5th. The maps are mostly double, extending across two pages, thus showing the inland and commercial routes of communication from one State to another, &c.

6th. The descriptions of each country are late, and fully illustrated by over three hundred fine electrotype engravings, mostly from daguerotype views taken expressly for this work.

7th. It is furnished with extra guards for the easy insertion of new maps, thus avoiding the necessity of purchasing another atlas for a long time.

The size of the atlas is that known as Imperial folio. The maps were compiled, drawn and engraved under the supervision of J. H. Colton and A. J. Johnson, whose atlases and maps have been for years, and are now, the standard works of their kind in America. We are glad to see a geographical publishing house of this kind established in Richmond, and have no doubt it will be successful. We have ordered a copy of their atlas for our office, and for private use, and can recommend others to "go and do likewise."

The work is sold only by duly authorized agents who make its sale their exclusive business.

Mr. L. W. Fairchild, the agent for this city, will call on our citizens and give them an opportunity to examine it for themselves.

We append the following commendation of the work, given at Washington last winter, at examination of the proof sheets, by members of the House of Representatives and United States Senators:—

On the day before yesterday serious movements were near taking place in Charleston harbor. For the particulars we refer to the account which we take from the Courier of yesterday.

We can hardly, from the published accounts, form any decided opinion as to the objects of the schooner, but from private advices we are led to the belief that the Charlestonians are convinced that she was making an attempt in a quiet way, not likely to attract suspicion, to slip into the harbor like a mere private coaster, and at night to put men and provisions into Fort Sumter, else why did she not come to when challenged.

Naturally the excitement in Charleston is great, and the first result has been that all supplies have been cut off from Fort Sumter, and that hereafter no communication will be allowed between Major Anderson and Washington City. It is said however that Lieut. Talbot has been allowed to leave with despatches for Washington and will probably pass through this place to-day.

All the companies have been ordered to their posts, but no attack will probably be made until further orders from Montgomery, unless an attempt be made to communicate. But in the present unsettled and excited state of things, a conflict may spring up at any moment.

How that conflict must result admits of no question. The small garrison at Fort Sumter must capitulate, but in the meantime lives may be lost—many of them. Mutual exasperation be the consequence, and civil war with all its horrors be precipitated on the country. Mr. Lincoln ought to know this. He must know it, but he has not courage enough to submit to a military necessity, even when by so doing he could prevent the useless effusion of blood, without giving up anything that it is in his power to hold. Surely, this nation must be expiating some great sin, to be cursed with such a ruler as that of these Black Republicans.—Daily News, 5th inst.

The Charleston papers announce the fact that the last mortar is in its place, and that the ammunition and supplies are all in possession of the Southern forces, so that every means for the speedy reduction of Fort Sumter may be said to be entirely accomplished. Yesterday Governor Pickens and General Beauregard were to visit and inspect all the batteries for the last time, and to arrange matters for the day after, and all the batteries are now thoroughly ready. They were to go in a private conveyance, and alone.

The Charleston Courier says that a despatch was received there on Tuesday from one of the Commissioners, to the effect that no further supplies or reinforcements were to be attempted to Fort Sumter by the United States authorities, without first informing the Southern authorities of the fact. It was also stated that the President had not the courage to execute the order for the evacuation of Fort Sumter, which had been decided on in the Cabinet. He wants to throw the responsibility of evacuation upon Major Anderson. This whole thing about Sumter is in a "muddle" and "muddle" are enough.

The opinion gains ground that all the talk about the evacuation of Fort Sumter, is only a ruse on the part of the Republicans, who feared to take any decided coercive attitude at first, lest the border States should be stimulated to action, instead of being lulled into fatal security. The Fort was to be given up this week or that week, this day or that day, but it has not been given up yet, and won't be, if by any hook or crook the Government at Washington can contrive to slip in a few men and provisions. An attempt at doing so may be looked for at any time. Notwithstanding the assurances given to the Commissioners of the Confederate States, the impression prevails in Washington, that something of this kind is on hand. Any attempt to reinforce or re-provision Fort Sumter, will be sternly repelled, and will, no doubt, be followed by very decided measures on the part of the State and Confederate forces at Charleston.

The large surplus offered for the eight million loan, taken at 93, will no doubt have its effect upon Mr. Lincoln's Administration in increasing its confidence in its ability to coerce, by having the pecuniary means to do so. An extra session of Congress is almost certain to be called. That will mean but one thing, and result in but one thing—war.

The Men with the Carpet-Bags.
Like the leaves of the forest when Summer is green,
That last with its bags at the White House we've seen,
Like the leaves of the forest when Lincoln has blown,
That host on the morrow hath trodden right home.

We did mean to say carpet-bags in the second line, but we couldn't work in the "carpet." Please understand "carpet." The last line also might be improved if we had time, for the fact is, that some of them can't raise the dimes to enable them to trot home, even if they had homes to go to. But by a stretch of poetical license, we have assumed the possession of homes for these homeless ones, and also of the spindulicks wherewithal to pay their pass-ages to their ordinary places of abode.

But the cry is "still they come," for their "name is legion," and like the evil spirits in the Scripture, they seem to have entered into the bodies of swine. Pity they don't run them down straightaway, to the Potomac river at least, and drown them. They blockade the White-house, they hang about the public offices, they annoy clerks, they make themselves nuisances generally, and while the administration ought to be doing something decisive, it is simply paltering over appointments or watching New England elections.

Mr. Lincoln and his suite have Japanese Tommy and all the other Kamis and No-Kamis. Did any mortal ever see such a bill as they run up at Albany, especially in the way of breaking things? Verily that suite must have been composed of mighty men of valor.—Nine bottles apiece! (See 3d column for statement.)

Our milk-and-molasses complexioned friends of the Dominican Republic, are greatly excited at the reported intention of Spain to re-conquer their interesting country, the independence of which, by the way, the Spanish Government has never formally acknowledged, it being a former Spanish colony. The call to arms is rich and racy. It says, "We should make a fight of giants which will astonish the whole world, and make the earth tremble under our feet!" "Gracious! Whole population of the Republic," 126,500!

It does appear, however, spite of all the denials of the Spanish Minister, that there is really some intention on the part of that country to assert authority over San Domingo. Spain will take the East part of the Island of Hayti, and France the West, the first being known as the Dominican republic, the last as the republic, or quondam Empire of Hayti.

CRUEL.—Sundry of the Federal officeholders in New York, whose official heads "Old Abe" will shortly bring to the block, received on the first of April copies of the following card, which speaks for itself:—

JOHN W. FARRAR'S
FREE DINING SALOON,
47 Ludlow street.
Come and eat, ye poor and hungry, without money and without price.
Open from six in the evening until midnight.

How NEAR HE GOT.—Like the man that never preached a sermon himself, but came mighty near it, having held the light for the man that did, Mr. Douglas came near the Presidency, having held Lincoln's hat while he took the oath of office.

Sometimes he (Mr. Douglas) comes out apparently all right against coercion and all that sort of thing, but the next moment he says or does something that really puzzles all observers who may be anxious to place him, and forces the most candid to admit that after all, the last recorded position is that already alluded to. He is holding Lincoln's hat.

Southern Rights Meeting in Sampson County.
We are requested to give notice that there will be a meeting of the Southern Rights citizens of Sampson county, in Clinton, on Saturday, the 13th inst. Several speeches may be expected.

The Raleigh Register can't go Henry W. Miller.—Congress—not quite—no! Yet why should it? Mr. Miller never injured his opposition standing by making a Democratic speech, that we know of, and we don't think he ever will. He never left the Know Nothing organization until compelled to leave it as rats leave a sinking ship. Personally we have not a word to say against Mr. Miller, but politically we don't know what to make of him. We never could figure him out as a Democrat.

ANOTHER GONE.—Judge McLean, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, died at Cincinnati on the 4th instant, aged about 76 years. He was a native of New Jersey, but had long been a citizen of Ohio. He was appointed to a seat on the Supreme Court Bench by General Jackson. Mr. Lincoln has now two vacancies to fill. The Supreme Court will soon be remodelled, as Mr. Seward said it would be.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—The report going the rounds that St. Clair Morgan, the man who fired the first gun at the Star of the West, is dead, having been killed in a duel at Pensacola.

The mistakes in this statement appear to be, 1st, that St. Clair Morgan did not fire the first gun, but having been fired by a Cadet of the Citadel Academy, said Cadet hailing from Sumter District, S. C.; and 2d, that St. Clair Morgan is not dead.

The debt of the City of Philadelphia is over twenty millions of dollars. The municipal taxes in New York amount one-third of the rental on real estate in the most prosperous times.

The United States Treasury's exhibit for the month ending 30th March, shows a total amount in the Treasury of \$2,764,691 04; of which amount there was in the depository at Wilmington, N. C., subject to draft, \$6,178 17, and at the mint at Charlotte, \$32,000 00.

The population of Montreal, Canada, is 91,169. In 1852 it was 57,715. The population of Quebec is 62,138 against 42,652 in 1852. The aggregate population of Canada West or Upper Canada, shows an increase of 49½ per cent. in 9 years; and of 31½ per cent. in Canada East or Lower Canada during the same period.

The Old Pennsylvania, a Democratic paper of some thirty years standing in Philadelphia, has been suspended; we may say it has died out. It has had connected with it Joseph C. Neal, of the "Charcoal Sketches"; James Gordon Bennett, J. Barron Hope, of Virginia; John W. Forney and others.

Southern Rights Meetings were held this week in Onslow and Wake counties, and a most enthusiastic feeling displayed. The cause is growing rapidly.

LINCOLN'S HOTEL BILL AT ALBANY.—"The high old time" "Old Abe" and his suite enjoyed during the trip from Springfield to Washington, may be inferred from the following bill for one day spent at the Delavan House, Albany:—

DELAVAN HOUSE, Feb. 23, 1861.
To T. B. BORSSELL & SONS.
One day's board at Hon. A. Lincoln and suite, \$ 575 50
Parlors, diners and breakfast in parlors, 357 00
Wines and liquors, 35 00
Seignior, 16 00
Telegraphs, 13 00
Congress Water, 13 00
Bathes, 2 50
Arranges, 4 57
Sundry broken articles—stoves, chairs, etc., 150 00
Total, \$1,120 00

There were eighteen persons in the party which is an average of nine bottles a head. Says the Post:—
We are not surprised, after such drinking, at a considerable charge for Congress water. Neither is it wonderful that the brakemen for stoves, chairs and so forth, were set down at a hundred and fifty dollars. Follows with nine bottles of liquor under their belts must have been a state to break everything about them, even their own necks!

CURE FOR INGROWING NAILS.—It is stated by a correspondent of the Medical and Surgical Journal, that a catarrh with hot tallos is an immediate cure for ingrowing nails. He says:—
The patient on whom I tried this was a young lady who had been a long time suffering from the disease, and decidedly the worst case I had ever seen. The disease had been of long standing. The edge of the nail was deeply undermined; the granulations formed a high ridge partly covered with skin, and pus constantly oozing from the root of the nail; the whole toe was swollen and extremely painful. My mode of proceeding was this: I put a very small piece of tallos in spoon, and heated it over a lamp until it became very hot, dropping two or three drops between the nail and granulations. The effect was almost magical. Pain and tenderness were at once relieved, and in a few days the granulations were all gone, the diseased parts dry and healthy feeling, and the edge of the nail exposed so as to admit of being pared without any inconvenience. The cure was complete, and the trouble never returned. I have tried this plan repeatedly since, with the same satisfactory results. The operation causes little or no pain if the tallos is properly heated.

Important from the South.—U. S. Troops at Key West.
MONTGOMERY, April 2.—W. H. Ward, Esq., editor of the Key West Herald, has just received from Pensacola, Fla., a letter from the 25th of the steamer Daniel Webster and Gen. Rusk arrived at Key West, the former with 400 troops under Col. Cooper, and the latter with 200 for Key West, and 100 for Fortugas.

The Crusader reached Key West with sealed orders under command of Capt. Craven. The Brooklyn was going into Key West on the 26th, and there was no doubt (in the mind of Mr. Ward) that she had left her troops at Fort Pickens.

The Texas commissioners had stipulated that the General Rusk should land his troops at New York, but the commanders of the three companies had signed a document exonerating Capt. Smith, of the Rusk, from all blame for the deception employed.

Yellow Fever Raging in Rio.
NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—The bark A. Pendergrast arrived at this port to-day, from Rio Janeiro on the 16th of February. The papers report that the yellow fever was raging there.

The politician news from the United and Confederate States had unsettled everything, and great anxiety was manifested regarding the secession troubles.

Death of Lieut. Berryman.
PENSACOLA, Fla., April 3.—Lieut. Berryman, commanding the U. S. steamer Wyandotte, at this station, died last night of brain fever.

From New Mexico.
INDEPENDENCE, Mo., April 1.—The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 18th of March, arrived here to-day, being one day ahead of time. No Indians were met with on the route. The grass is short as far as Fort Wise; from that point it is in good condition.

GEN. JO. LANE.—WASHINGTON, April 2.—Gen. Jo. Lane writes to a friend here that he is going to Oregon to urge the Democracy there to adopt the Constitution of the Confederate States as their platform.

SAD ACCIDENT.—The friends of our much esteemed townsman, Dr. John W. Davis, will regret to learn that he met with a serious accident yesterday. We understand that he was thrown from his horse, and his leg, striking the iron on the railroad track, was broken just above the ankle.—Goldsbrough's Rough Notes, 4th inst.

FIRE.—On last night, at half past 8 o'clock, the alarm of fire was given, and on re-appearing to the spot we found Mr. Thos. W. Dewey's barn in flames, being the sixth fire that has occurred since last Friday evening.

ST. CLAIR MORGAN.—A Warrington correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser, writing under date of the 21st March, says:—
"The young gentleman who was wounded in the rencontre on Tuesday morning, is doing well at the Naval Hospital, and hopes are entertained of his recovery."

From the Charleston Mercury, 5th inst.
FORT SUMTER.—This END APPROXIMATE. When it became generally known yesterday morning that the schooner now on duty at Sullivan's Island had been ordered to fill up their tanks without delay, and that the reserves belonging to the several corps were to join their comrades already on duty by the four o'clock boat, people began to speculate as to what was going to happen next. The public curiosity grew more general, and the arrival of two of the crews of the Major Anderson's command—Lieuts. Tabbot and Snyder—with a flag of truce, they were received by the Governor and General Beauregard.

Lieut. Tabbot having been appointed by the Government at Washington as Assistant Adjutant-General for the District of Oregon, with orders to repair to that station at once, desired to leave the city to-night, and to return to his home at Washington. Leave was of course readily granted to him, with the understanding that no officer was to be permitted to join the garrison of Fort Sumter to supply his place; and, accompanied to the depot by Colonel Moses, aide to the Governor, he left Charleston by the two o'clock train of the N. E. Railroad.

Meanwhile, Lieut. Snyder had been ordered to the fact of the firing into the harbor on account of stress of weather. He further said that one of the shots had passed through the schooner's sail, and that Snyder had then returned to the city, and then returned to the harbor on account of stress of weather. He further said that one of the shots had passed through the schooner's sail, and that Snyder had then returned to the city, and then returned to the harbor on account of stress of weather.

During the whole of yesterday afternoon all kinds of rumors were rife on the streets. A vague impression had somehow got abroad that the long agony of suspense and inaction was to be speedily and abruptly ended; but how, or by what orders, nobody knew. We have made diligent inquiry; and, (in the absence of official information, which, in a juncture like this, is seldom made public,) we deem the following facts to be reasonably certain:—

First, That the supplies of provisions and the mail, hitherto furnished regularly to the garrison of Fort Sumter, are now suspended, and that no further communication will be allowed between Major Anderson and the Government at Washington.

Second, That the troops at all the State fortifications are now finally disposed, equipped and provided for, so as to be ready for action at a moment's warning.

Third, That no attack of any kind will be made upon the forts, and that no further communication will be allowed between Major Anderson, or by an attempt on the part of his government to bring aid to the beleaguered fortress.

Fourth, That these measures are taken at the instance of the Government of the Confederate States, which has lost all confidence in the professions of the Lincoln Administration.

We have said that this information has no official sanction; but we have not given it without sifting thoroughly all the conflicting reports prevalent last night, and we think it can be relied on as affording a fair outline of the new policy to be pursued henceforth with regard to the "sassy seventy."

"Our Gamble are Full."
From the Chicago Tribune.

The great size of the grain harvest between Chicago and the river is the wonder of all visitors. And yet vast as they are—two of them affording room for 700,000 bushels—there is not room in the city for another week's receipts. Vessels and propellers are in request for loading in order to receive and make room for what is arriving. As we are receiving from sixty to a hundred vessels daily, it is plain that the navigation agency within two or three weeks our railway managers will be obliged to send peremptory orders to the country to stop shipping.

Our tables published a week ago show that we have now in the city at least 4,000,000 bushels of grain. The amount is probably greater by the receipts of last week. Our tables show 1,650,000 bushels of wheat and 1,600,000 bushels of corn. Taking the amount in store, by "explaining" a few moments, some very curious results will be reached. Allowing sixty bushels to the load, nearly double that the farmer's team hauls, and it would take 71,666 teams to draw it; and if each team occupy twenty feet, it would take 365 miles of road to give them standing room. This is exactly the distance between Chicago and Cairo. And, again, it will require 262 vessels and propellers to clear out our warehouses if each one take a load of 15,000 bushels. And yet all we have in store is not a tithe of what our farmers will send forward during the season, if satisfactory prices are realized.

Arrival of the steamer Northern Light.
NEW YORK, April 3.—The steamer Northern Light has arrived from Apawauk, which port she left on the 25th ult., bringing \$1,000,000 in treasure.

The advices from Central America are unimportant. President Guardiola has been appointed Captain-General of Honduras, with full powers to settle the difficulties between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities.

There was a doubtful rumor in Nicaragua that a party of filibusters from New Orleans had arrived on the Rio Grande.

Costa Rica was quiet. Colfe had advanced. Advice from New Granada indicates that an engagement would soon commence between the constitutional forces and the revolutionists, on the banks of the Magdalena. The former numbered 7,000 and the latter 3,000.

Advices from Peru state that President Moreno, of Ecuador, has been intriguing for the annexation of that country to Peru. Letters written by him advocating that measure have been printed in the Lima newspapers.

From Washington.
WASHINGTON, April 3.—Mr. McNichol, Minister to Mexico, has been ordered to the steamer Iron Horse to take him to Vera Cruz. He especially goes to make a treaty with Mexico, which is a specialty with the Administration.

It has been ascertained that the French Consuls in the Confederate States have received instructions direct from the Emperor of France, to refuse to recognize the Southern States, and to refuse to entertain any minister there, relative to the facilitation of Southern commerce and trade with that Empire. Although no official notification of the coming of French or English fleets has been received here, gentlemen in prominent positions are satisfied that those Governments are in close communication with observation of Southern political movements.

The Government Loan.
WASHINGTON, April 3.—The decision of the Secretary of the Treasury in rejecting all bids for the government loan under 94, has caused great disappointment among the bidders. They allege that the advertisement gave no such discretion. Had the entire eight millions been awarded, the average would have been 93½. The Secretary has concluded to issue Treasury Notes for the remaining five million.

ARGUMENTS AT HAND.—In addition to the preparations and detachments in and around this city and harbor—of which we have given the fullest reports, consistent with our duty as citizens—we may state that 68,000 enrolled militia and 10,000 volunteers, armed and equipped and organized, could be readily brought into the city at any point of Southern Carolina.

There are 140 pieces of ordnance of heavy calibre in position, and ready for use, including 60 brass pieces of Field Artillery, and there are materials for arming and furnishing more men even than the numbers above mentioned.

In addition to State equipments and resources, many private citizens have supplied themselves by private purchases, with approved arms and with ammunition.

Char. Courier.
ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—Mr. W. A. Sturdivant, one of our Wake county farmers, had plucked from his hat a Southern cockade by which Sauls of this City, who forthwith proceeded to tear it up, upon which Mr. Sturdivant fired upon Sauls with a pistol but missed him. A scuffle then ensued in which a knife was used with the risk of Saul's life. The parties were separated, however, but one of the parties interfering got slightly out. The banner says: Mr. Sturdivant got scratched somewhat severely. This is a mistake. We have seen Mr. Sturdivant and he is not marked at all or in anywise injured. Are Southern men not to be allowed to wear even a badge in Raleigh?—State Journal.

From New Orleans.
NEW ORLEANS, April 3.—The report that the Brooklyn had reinforced Fort Pickens by landing troops is incorrect. Supplies only were landed. The present attitude of the government at Washington is regarded as a true, any violation of which would cause immediate hostilities.

FOR LIBERIA.—The ship "Mary Caroline Stevens" will sail for Liberia, from Baltimore, on May first, on her tenth voyage. Among the applicants for a passage at that time are twelve from New Jersey.

North Carolina Factories.
Statistical information is hard to obtain in North Carolina. Few men interest themselves in procuring and publishing it. This is to be regretted, especially at this juncture, when the public mind seems to be so much aroused to the importance of manufacturing, as a means of self-dependence, as a source of profit, and as a more equal division of the labor of the people of the State.

Little, however, has been made public of the industrial operations of our people, we know enough to satisfy us that manufacturing and mechanism are much more largely carried on, than we generally supposed, and that they may be stimulated more largely embarked in with them. With the view of eliciting information and if possible to excite a more general interest in enterprises of this sort, we propose to take a brief view of what is doing in the State, so far as our limited information extends. And in doing so, we shall arrange the several industrial schemes under public and private enterprise, that public attention may be more certainly directed to them, and that the paucity of our information may be filled up or supplied by our contemporaries and others, possessed of fuller and more complete statistics.

1. **Cotton Factories.**—Perhaps there are not less than from 15 to 20 Cotton Factories in the State, in active operation at this time. If the recent statement that 29,000 bales of cotton are annually manufactured in the State, as published in the papers, be correct, it would seem that a larger number than 20 must be in operation. We are not able at present to locate more than half of that number. There are seven pretty large establishments at work in and around Fayetteville, one in Johnson, one in Newbern, and others in Randolph and other parts of the State. It is however 29,000 bales annually manufactured, it must involve an investment of perhaps \$2,000,000 alone, in that branch of enterprise.

2. **Flax Factories.** Though this branch of business has attracted but little notice, at this time it is carried on, and is on the increase, to a greater extent, than any other branch, as to the number of mills in operation. It employs many laborers and invests a small capital than cotton, it is true, yet it is of no inconsiderable importance to the business of the State. Many of the mills are very extensive, yet they are incapable of meeting the demand at home or abroad. North Carolina flax within a few years, has risen to the top of the market, and if our planters and millers choose, they increase its reputation and quality. We are not advised of the statistics of this article, but suppose that 50,000 bales at a valuation of \$300,000, are annually sent out of the State. This is a mere supposition, it may be greater or much less, but we hardly hazard much in saying that an equal or greater amount of flour is imported from other States, than we export. We hope the day is not distant, when our millers will wipe this stain from the Old North State.

3. **Cash Factories.** This is undoubtedly the largest branch of mechanical enterprise in the State, employing a larger amount of hands and capital than any other. This branch has the ability to supply the entire demand at home, yet owing to some cause, Northern work still competes severely with our coach-makers. We believe that Mr. McKethan's factory in Fayetteville, is the largest in the State. His work finds its way into other Southern States. There are others of equal ability, as in this city and other places, to make any kind of vehicle to compare with his or the North, but his we believe is the largest establishment we are aware of. At any rate, there is but little room for an increase of this branch of industry.

4. **Wool Factories.**—There are several factories for carding and perhaps spinning wool, but so far as we know, those at Salem and at Rock Island are the only factories where cassimere and other woollen goods are made. These are doing well and are producing the very best goods for men's wear for daily use. This branch should be increased.

5. **Foundries.**—Burns' foundry in this city, we believe, was the first started in the State, at which a steam engine was made. Now there are several. One at Wilmington, "the Shops," at Salisbury, Fayetteville, Newbern, and Charlotte. Besides these, there are iron and brass foundries, for the manufacture of farming utensils, &c. There should be one at Wintworth, Washington, and other points. Farming implements are in demand, and the State should supply her own farmers. Foundries for pot ware, edge tools, &c., are still a desideratum. The opening of the Iron mines on Deep River, will give an impetus to this branch.

6. **Paper Factories.** There are four paper factories in the State, we believe. Two in Wake county on Neuse River, one in Chowan county, and one in Johnston or near Salem. The first three are operating extensively, and their paper is always in demand in New York. But for the scarcity of rags, this branch of business might be extensively followed in this State.

7. **Sisal Factories.** There are several Sisal Factories located at Thomasville, and one in Chatham. These should be extensively followed in this State. Sisal is in demand, and the State should supply her own farmers. Foundries for pot ware, edge tools, &c., are still a desideratum. The opening of the Iron mines on Deep River, will give an impetus to this branch.

8. **Furniture Factory.** We are not aware of a Furniture factory, in which machinery is employed in the State.

9. **Wood Ware.** The bucket factory of Mr. Make peace, near Fayetteville, is the only one of the kind, which has been established. Several barrel factories have been established in the upper counties.

10. **Tobacco Factories.** These are numerous in the upper counties, but mostly on a small scale.

11. A few factories for pottery, earthenware, pipes, &c., we believe, exist in the upper country, and the State should encourage them, by giving them the extent of our information on this subject.

12. Distilleries for the manufacture of whiskey and brandy, are no doubt numerous. These we regard as a consumption—a waste, which all the industrial employment of our people cannot mend. Were the capital employed in these, in appropriating it to better objects, we might anticipate a better day for the Old North State.—Spirit of the Age.

"There are two foundries in Wilmington, viz: One owned by Messrs. Hart & Bailey, and the Charleston Iron Works, now in operation under the control of Mr. Roberts. We believe Mr. Roberts has leased this latter foundry for a term of years. Engines of almost any size are manufactured at these foundries.—JOURNAL.

Increase of the Gulf Squadron.
WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Gulf squadron about to be dispatched is